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Local flora notes—V*

NORMAN TAYLOR

AMARYLLIDACEAE

1. *Hypoxis hirsuta* (L.) Coville. Of all the stations in our range,† and there are a good many, none is at a greater elevation than 500 ft. The recent catalogue of Connecticut plants says of it, "Common." If it is found throughout that state it reaches greater altitudes than our collections show. No specimens are known from the Catskills or from the Pocono region.

IRIDACEAE

1. *Iris versicolor* L. There are a good many specimens from the range, only one of which, however, comes from south of Monmouth Co., N. J. This is a single specimen from Forked River, N. J. Is the plant ever found well within the pine-barren region? In the catalogue of New Jersey plants it is said "Common in the eastern and southern counties; less frequent in the northwestern part of the state." We have no specimens from the latter territory but a few along the eastern counties, one only from south of Monmouth Co.

2. *Iris Pseudacorus* L. General works say of this that it is established from Massachusetts to New Jersey. Our only specimen is from near Prince's Garden, at Flushing, L. I., and has all the hall marks of an accidental escape. Such a record cannot be construed into a logical basis of asserting that the plant is "established." A conservative interpretation of this would demand at least a three year's persistence of a reasonably large quantity of the plants. Has any one ever seen this plant growing

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*Continued from Torreya **10**: 145–149. 1910.

†The local flora range as prescribed by the Club's Preliminary Catalogue of 1888 is as follows: All of the state of Connecticut; Long Island; in New York the counties bordering the Hudson River up to and including Columbia and Greene, also Sullivan and Delaware counties; all the state of New Jersey; and Pike, Wayne, Monroe, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Bucks, Berks, Schuylkill, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware, and Chester counties in Pennsylvania.

in our range where there is every reason to suspect that the colony is a permanent feature?

3. *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* Mill. There are only three specimens of this from the range, and they fail to give any adequate idea of the plant's true distribution. All the Pocono region, the upper northwestern part of Connecticut, and the highland section of New Jersey are unrepresented in the collections. With a general range of "Newf. to N. J. and on the mountains to Va.," the plant should be more widely dispersed in our range than the specimens show.

4. *Sisyrinchium albidum* Raf. In the new catalogue of Connecticut plants there is a single specimen cited from New London. An old specimen in our collections, identified by Mr. Bicknell as this species, is from Morrisania, N. Y. City, a locality now completely built over. Otherwise, this western plant is not known from the range.

5. *Sisyrinchium intermedium* Bicknell. In Britton's Manual this plant is credited to southern New Jersey on the authority of E. P. Bicknell, who contributed the treatment of the genus. There are no specimens from the range and the catalogue of the Philadelphia Botanical Club makes no mention of the species.

ORCHIDACEAE*

1. *Cypripedium arietinum* R. Br. The plant is credited to the range in the Preliminary Catalogue of the Torrey Club, but there are no specimens to support this contention. There are rumors of its occurrence in the Orange Mts., N. J., but nothing definitely certain. Its northern distribution is such that the Orange Mts. locality would be a surprising extension of its range.

2. *Cypripedium acaule* Ait. There are over twenty stations for this species represented by specimens. All of these are below 1,000 ft. in altitude, and the plant is unknown, so far, in the Catskills. Can any one contribute specimens that will help to determine the altitudinal range of the species?

3. *Cypripedium Reginae* Walt. (*C. hirsutum* Mill., the name that must be used for our showy lady's slipper orchid). All

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*The names used in the discussion of this family are those adopted by Dr. P. A. Rydberg in Britton's Manual. A few exceptions will be found, based on further studies by the same writer.

our specimens come from stations north of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It is supposed to grow south [in the mountains?] to Georgia. The highland region of New Jersey and Pennsylvania should contain this plant, although no mention of it is made by the Philadelphia botanists, as occurring in the Pennsylvania region.

4. *Cypripedium parviflorum* Salisb. In New Jersey the most southerly point from which the plant is known is Lake Hopatcong. With a general known distribution from Newfoundland to Georgia, etc., the delimitation of this species in our range to the region north of upper New Jersey is probably quite wide of the mark. In New York we have specimens from Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, and Mt. Vernon, neither of which are materially south of the Jersey record.

5. *Cypripedium candidum* Muhl. In all the general works, in Britton's catalogue of New Jersey plants and in the Preliminary Catalogue of the Torrey Club this plant is credited to the range. The only specimen is an old one from "Swamp, Bergen, N. J." Otherwise the plant is unknown in our area.

6. *Cypripedium hirsutum* Mill. The name we must now use for this plant is *C. pubescens* Willd. Its distribution is about as the books indicate but specimens are lacking from all the Pennsylvania counties.

Note.—In Torreya **2**: 84–87, Dr. Rydberg calls attention to still another lady's slipper, a plant little known and inadequately understood. It is one of the yellow-flowered sorts, referable according to that writer to *C. flavescens* Red. Any specimens (particularly flowers preserved in fluid) would be very welcome in clearing up the identity of this species.

7. *Orchis rotundifolia* Pursh. In the Preliminary Catalogue of the Torrey Club this species was credited to the area, but apparently mistakenly so, as there are no specimens from the range. Its northern range almost precludes the idea of its occurrence in our area, the only likely place being the highest peaks of the Catskills.

8. *Gymnadeniopsis integra* (Nutt.) Rydb. Credited to our range in the Manual and definitely to Monmouth, Ocean, and Burlington counties, N. J., in the catalogue of New Jersey plants. There are no specimens and its distribution in the pine-barren is wholly conjectural, beyond that given above.

9. *Gymnadenia conopsea* R. Br. So far as known, this is the first record of the occurrence of this plant in America. It is a native of Europe. Our specimen is from Litchfield, Conn., and is undoubtedly authentic. Whether or not it is established there is unknown, as the collector of it does not remember it particularly. I am indebted to Dr. Rydberg for the determination of this unfamiliar orchid.

10. *Limnorchis huronensis* (Nutt.) Rydb. The only specimens are from Canaan, Conn., and Ulster Co., N. Y. Mt. Pleasant, Wayne Co., Pa., is cited in Porter's Flora of Pennsylvania and this is presumably backed by a specimen. Otherwise the distribution of the plant in our range is unknown.

11. *Limnorchis major* (Lange) Rydb. Only a single specimen from the range is known. This was collected at "North Yonkers," N. Y. (?). The general distribution of this species is from Greenland to New York. The New York part of this assertion is backed by our local flora plant, and in view of the fact that it is supposed to come from Yonkers the distribution is very poorly supported. A high Catskill plant might have been this species but it seems only reasonable that the label reading "North Yonkers" belongs to some other plant, and that if *L. major* is in our range at all, which is very doubtful, it may be in the higher Catskills. The specimen is correctly determined but the label probably belongs elsewhere.

12. *Lysias orbiculata* (Pursh) Rydb. The most southerly station represented in our collections is West Point, N. Y. With a general distribution that extends south [in the mountains] to North Carolina, the plant should be found in the highland region of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is fairly common in the Catskills.

13. *Blephariglottis cristata* (Michx.) Raf. Most of the specimens come from near Monmouth County, N. J. Its general distribution is supposed to be from New Jersey to Florida and any information as to the plant's distribution in southern New Jersey will be welcome.

14. *Blephariglottis grandiflora* (Bigel.) Rydb. This species is supposed to grow south [in the mountains?] to North Carolina. All our specimens are from upper New Jersey and the Catskill region. Nothing is known of this from southern New Jersey or from the Pennsylvania counties in our range.

15. *Blephariglottis psychodes* (L.) Rydb. This has the same general range as the preceding, and, so far as the local collections show, is restricted in our area to the same region as that species.

16. *Blephariglottis peramoena* (A. Gray) Rydb. The only specimen is from Chester Co., Pa. It is credited to New Jersey in the Manual but specimens are lacking to show its true distribution in that state. Has it been collected in the Cape May region?

17. *Pogonia divaricata* (L.) R. Br. The only specimen from the range is from Quaker Bridge, N. J. It does not seem credible that a species that is supposed to grow throughout southern Jersey is so localized as our specimens show. How far north in the pine-barren region may the plant be looked for?

18. *Isotria affinis* (Austin) Rydb. This plant is described as rare and local, and is supposed to grow from Connecticut to southern New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Our only specimen is from Closter, N. J., its type locality. According to the Connecticut botanists it is known only from New Haven and Stratford in that state. From where is it known in Pennsylvania?

19. *Triphora trianthophora* (Sw.) Rydb. With a general distribution from Vermont to Florida, our specimens from Palisades, New Jersey, and Elm Station, near Philadelphia, are grotesquely inadequate, as far as representing the distribution in the area is concerned. Any extension of the range will be welcome.

20. *Arethusa bulbosa* L. The specimens and all the books show that this plant becomes increasingly scarce northwards. The lower counties of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are well represented. All the counties in the former state above Chester, except one station in Wayne, are apparently lacking the plant. North of the New Jersey state line, New York is also not represented by specimens. The Connecticut botanists say that it is rare or local, but not a word as to its state distribution. What is the true distribution of this plant above the line of the coastal plain?

21. *Epipactis viridiflora* (Hoffm.) Reich. The only station for this in the range is the recently discovered one at Plainfield, N. J. This is a marked southerly extension of its range, and it should be expected in the mountains of Pennsylvania and in the Catskills. It is otherwise known from Syracuse and Niagara Falls.

22. *Listera cordata* (L.) R. Br. New Durham, N. J., and Wayne Co., Pa. are the only places within the range from which the plant has been collected, and it is apparently not known to the writers of local floras that bear on our region. The new Connecticut list makes no mention of the plant. The Pennsylvania flora has only the Wayne Co. station. A general range of from Labrador to New Jersey would argue a more extended representation than our limited collections show. It should be found in the Catskills.

23. *Listera australis* Lindl. A single specimen from a swamp southwest of Camden, N. J., is all there is to show for the range of this species. The New Jersey and Philadelphia lists both give another station, at New Brunswick, N. J. Otherwise, the distribution of the plant is unknown save for one station in Chester Co., Pa. The general range of from New York and New Jersey to Florida is scarcely borne out by our scanty material.

24. *Gyrostachys stricta* Rydb. No specimens from the range. General works credit it to our area, but apparently the only specifically recorded station is Norfolk, Conn. It is probably to be found in the adjacent mountains along the eastern edge of Columbia Co., N. Y., and perhaps also in the Catskills.

25. *Gyrostachys plantaginea* (Raf.) Britton. Our only specimen is from Flatbrookville, Sussex Co., N. J. Other recorded stations seem to indicate that so far as our local flora range is concerned the plant is confined to the Delaware River Valley, or its branches. Is this a correct assumption?

26. *Peramium ophioides* (Fernald) Rydb. So far as the specimens show, this plant is confined to the higher Catskills and the mountains of Pennsylvania. So far as known, it has never been reported from New Jersey but might be looked for in the northern hilly part of the state. *P. tesselatum* (Lodd.) Rydb. has a similar range and is restricted in the same way. Can either of the plants be found at an elevation less than 1,000 ft.?

27. *Achroanthes monophylla* (L.) Greene. With the single exception of Sam's Point, Ulster Co., N. Y., for which there is a specimen, the only recorded station for this species is Wayne Co., Pa. It is curious that the plant should not have been found in Delaware and Greene counties, N. Y.

28. *Aplectrum hyemale* (Muhl.) Torrey. The only specimen is from Peekskill, N. Y. The early numbers of the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club credit it to Pine Plains, N. Y., and Closter, N. J., and other stations are recorded in northern New Jersey. From New Brunswick, N. J., southwards the plant is unknown, save a record in the Philadelphia catalogue from Swedesboro, Gloucester Co. The general distribution of "Ontario to Georgia" is too general to represent adequately the restricted range of this plant.

29. *Corallorhiza Corallorhiza* (L.) Karst. The only specimen is from the summit of Onteora Mt., Greene Co., N. Y. Where in the mountains of Pennsylvania, except Wayne Co. from which it is reported, may the plant be looked for?

30. *Corallorhiza Wisteriana* Conrad. With a general range from Massachusetts to Florida, the only recorded stations are from Chester and Philadelphia Co., Pa. There are no specimens. Is this delimitation correct?

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.